The Pyongyang Times

No. 41 (128) THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1967 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Premier Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works

Annual Plan Fulfilled by 22nd Anniv. of Founding of Party

At the Ryongsong Machinery Plant

The workers of the Ryongsong Machinery Plant, one of the major centres of our machine-building industry, have made a gift of great achievements in labour to the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, which falls on October 10, by fulfilling on all items the huge production plan for this year, set far higher than last year's, as of October 2.

In the course of fulfilling the plan the workers registered innovatory successes in doubling the output of hydro-turbines as against the result of last year and in markedly increasing in all standards the output of machines and installations for such key industrial branches as mining, metal, power and chemical industries and railway transport. They also turned out technically completed, efficient new machines and installations, thereby greatly contributing to expediting technical reconstruction in all fields of the national economy.

Outside the plan, they also produced more than 40 per cent of the equipment for the production of zinc and tin-plated sheets and were successful in pushing forward the manufacture of installations needed for the project for expanding anthracite gasification capacity, the project for enlarging vinyl chloride production capacity and the construction of a pharmaceutical shop.

Such successes prove that the new line of the Workers' Party of Korea of carrying on economic construction and defence buildup in parallel, the line put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung and adopted at the Party Conference, fully reflects the revolutionary fervour of the masses of our people. At the same time, these successes are a clear demonstration of the surging revolutionary spirit of the working class in Pyongsong who are making continued innovation and continued advance in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, knowing no stagnation and conservatism, and the ardent fidelity to their Leader they have shown by unconditionally defending and

(Continued on Page 7)

Premier Kim Il Sung's Treatise

"Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" Carried in Foreign Papers

Prince Norodom Sihanouk Accepts, Publishes it in the *Nationaliste*

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, received the treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, through the Korean Ambassador to Cambodia, according to a report from Phnom Penh.

This treatise was published in the first issue of the Tri-Continental, the theoretical organ of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk sent to the Korean Ambassador a personal letter to the effect that he thanks the Korean Ambassador for conveying to him the celebrated treatise of His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung and will see to it that the historic treatise be printed in the next issue of the weekly Nationaliste.

The September 24 issue of the Nationaliste carried the full text of Comrade Kim Il Sung's treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle."

Tanzania

Tanzanian paper Ngurumo carried on September 28 the full text of the treatise, "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Carrying a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung together with the treatise, the paper wrote: "Comrade Kim Il Sung is the outstanding leader of the forty million Korean people."

Iraq

Iraqi paper Sawt al Ummal carried in its September 24 and 30 issues the full text of the treatise, "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" by Premier Kim Il Sung together with his photograph.

Burma

Burmese paper New Life of Burma carried on October 4 the full text of the treatise, "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" by Premier Kim Il Sung together with his photograph.

India

Indian daily Evening View of September 24 carried the full text of the treatise, "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" by Comrade Kim Il Sung. (KCNA)

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent a telegram to Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Comrade **Georgi Traikov**, President of the Presidium of the P.R.B. National Assembly, in reply to the latter's telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received a telegram from Marshal **Abdullah Sallal**, President of the Yemeni Arab Republic, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Yemeni Arab Republic.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a telegram from Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Comrade **Georgi Traikov**, President of the Presidium of the National Assembly, People's Republic of Bulgaria, in reply to their telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the liberation of Bulgaria.

Workers' Party of Korea Has Led and Is Leading Korean People to Victories

On the Occasion of the 22nd Anniv. of the Founding of the W.P.K.

October 10 this year is the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, the leading and guiding force of the Korean people and the general staff of the Korean revolution.

Greeting this day, the Korean people extend boundless glory to the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and leader of the Party and the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, and look back over the great victories they have won under the banner of the Workers' Party with a sense of pride.

The founding of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 10, 1945, was the precious fruition of the protracted struggles and efforts of the Korean Communists for founding a revolutionary Party of the working class and marked a historic turn in the development of the Communist movement in our country and of the Korean revolution as a whole.

The working class and toiling people of Korea could thenceforth came to have a powerful vanguard detachment and a Marxist-Leninist general staff in their revolutionary struggle and victoriously march ahead along the road of revolution under the leadership of the Party.

The Workers' Party of Korea, leading the people, turned the colonial, semi-feudal society into an advanced socialist society and converted the backward country into an independent, powerful and sovereign state with the solid foundations of an independent national economy, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The Workers' Party of Korea, though founded more than 20 years ago, has a deep historical root.

The Workers' Party of Korea is the direct successor to the glorious revolutionary traditions established in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the Korean Communists under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader, who headed the revolution in the darkest days of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, shouldering the destiny of our nation, set out the clear-cut lines and directions the Korean revolution should follow and the well-defined line for founding a Marxist-Leninist Party to lead the Korean revolution to victories, on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist review of all preceding revolutionary movements. The Korean Communists under his leadership waged a sanguinary but heroic armed struggle against Japanese imperialism over 15 years until the country's liberation, recording immortal exploits in the Korean people's history of revolutionary struggle.

In the course of this hard struggle, true Communist revolutionaries grew up, firm organizational and ideological preparations made for the founding of a Party and the Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution worked out. Thanks to such a deep and strong root it was possible to found the Workers' Party of Korea on a solid basis even in the complicated circumstances following the country's liberation and it could lead the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people correctly from its inception.

The whole course of activities of the Workers' Party of Korea constituted a history of the proud struggle for ensuring the victory of Marxism-Leninism in Korea, by laying down correct lines and policies in each period and stage of the revolution, holding fast to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and creatively applying them to suit the realities of our country, and by implementing them.

"Our Party has always held fast to the general principles of Marxism-Leninism and at the same time adhered to the creative position of rejecting dogmatism and adopting Marxism-Leninism in conformity with our own historical conditions and national peculiarities. The Party has always maintained the independent position of opposing reliance upon others, displaying the spirit of self-reliance and solving its own problems entirely by itself, while constantly strengthening the solidarity and co-operation with the international revolutionary forces. Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-reliant defence in national defence—these have been the Party's consistent position and line." (Kim Il Sung)

Taking into consideration the peculiarities of the development of our revolution created by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea immediately after the country's liberation and the prospects of the Korean revolution the Party put forward and put into effect the line of building the northern part of Korea into a reliable revolutionary base in step with the situation. As a result, our own powerful revolutionary forces were built up, which enabled us to win victory in the war (June 1950-July 1953) started by the American imperialists to invade the whole of Korea.

The Workers' Party of Korea settled ably the difficult problem of transforming the private peasant economy into a large-scale co-operative economy in a short span of time by applying Marxism-Leninism creatively and carrying out in advance the fundamentation of the economic form, even under the conditions in which machines and techniques lagged behind. The socialist transformation of the production relations in the urban areas, too, was carried out creatively and successfully in conformity with our actual conditions.

The thorough embodiment of the line of the construction of an independent national economy followed by the Workers' Party of Korea represents the brilliant victory of its idea of *Juche*.

In the postwar period the Party set forth the creative line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture and roused the people to its implementation. In consequence, the deteriorated livelihood of the people was restored and, at the same time, solid foundations of an independent national economy were laid.

With the laying of the firm foundations of an independent national economy we came to have a solid basis capable of consolidating the political independence and sovereignty of the country, accelerating the technical reconstruction of the national economy and socialist construction and increasing the defence capacity of the country by our own efforts.

The Party indicated the clear-cut principles and methods for the final solution of the agrarian question, one of the fundamental problems in socialist and communist construction and has led the people to their implementation.

Our countryside is confidently marching ahead along the road defined by the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," the great programme for the solution of the agrarian question under socialism worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and its appearance is changing rapidly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his historic report to the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October last year: **"It is of paramount importance in our revolutionary struggle and construction work today to reorganize the whole work of socialist construction in line with the requirements of the prevailing situation and, especially, to carry on the building of the economy and defences in parallel so as to increase our defence capacity in the light of the enemy's aggressive schemes."**

This line reflects an independent position to carry out the Korean revolution by our own efforts to the end with a sense of responsibility and a revolutionary stand to wage an uncompromising struggle against the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism; and it is showing a great vitality.

A new, great revolutionary upsurge has taken place on all fronts of socialist construction and the defence power of the country has been further strengthened.

The nation-wide defence system with the People's Army as the core has been fortified impregnably in such a way as to repulse any surprise attack of the enemy at a stroke.

A revolutionary mass line underlies all the policies and activities of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Party always goes in the midst of the people, breathes with them, brings into play the inexhaustible creative wisdom and talents of the masses and relies on them to make continued innovations and uninterrupted advance.

The Party's traditional work method solving all matters by trusting and mobilising the masses has been further developed and enriched today by the Chongsan-ri method in conformity with the actual conditions of socialist construction.

After the Party Conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung, giving on-the-spot guidance at the Ryongsong Machinery Plant and in the Hamhung area, clearly indicated the concrete orientation and ways and means for implementing the line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence building and roused the enthusiasm of all people to bring about a great revolutionary upswing.

This is another practical example of the seasoned leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung who puts forth a correct line and policy in each period of our revolution, leads the people to victory by strictly adhering to principle and with an extraordinary revolutionary sweep, always places faith in the strength of the masses and goes among them to study the actual conditions deeply, grasps the main link and closely combines general guidance and specific guidance.

The great victories and successes gained by our people in all spheres of politics, economy, military affairs and culture are a brilliant embodiment of the idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of the Workers' Party of Korea and a great victory of the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung who has creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the Korean revolution and further developed it.

Today the only Party ideas have been established more firmly among the whole Party membership and the entire people; the process of revolutionising the Party members and the working people being accelerated; and the revolutionary traits of being boundlessly loyal to the Party and the Leader and unconditionally accepting the decisions of the Party and the instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung and defending and carrying them out to the end, have been further enhanced among them.

All the Party organisations have been further consolidated, the unity between the Party and the people has become an unbreakable one, and the whole Party and the entire people are filled with an unshakable determination to advance on their own initiative the advent of the country's reunification and the nation-wide victory of the revolution, holding high the banner of the Party, the banner of revolution, under any complicated circumstances, rallying closely with one ideology and will around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

"Thanks to its wise leadership, its strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist principle, infinite fidelity to the interests of the Korean working class and toiling people and its uncompromising, resolute struggle against the enemy, our Party today has won the absolute support and confidence of the Korean people and become their reliable guiding force to which they completely entrust their destiny." (Kim Il Sung)

The Workers' Party of Korea has persistently striven to steadily advance the revolution in the North and strengthen the revolutionary base and, at the same time, to support the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people, liberate South Korea from the yoke of U.S. imperialism and achieve the reunification of the country.

Through their experience in practical life for more than 20 years in South Korea under U.S. colonial rule, the South Korean people are daily awakened and are more bravely coming out in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle. They are developing their struggle into a new active armed struggle.

All the Korean people in the North and the South will drive the U.S. imperialists from their land, liberate South Korea and reunify the divided country by uniting all the revolutionary forces and waging a nation-wide struggle.

"It is the consistent policy of our Party in international affairs to safeguard the unity of the socialist camp and, the solidarity of the international communist movement, to develop the relations of friendship and co-operation with the newly independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to support the anti-imperialist, national-liberation movements of the peoples in these regions and the revolutionary movements of the peoples of all countries, to oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and war and to strive for world peace and the progress of mankind."

(Kim Il Sung)

For its correct foreign policy based on the idea of *Juche* and the independent line and its great achievements in the field of socialist and construction, the international position and prestige of the Workers' Party of Korea have risen and been consolidated unprecedentedly.

In the future, too, we will resolutely fight against the U.S.-led imperialists on the basis of the thorough anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. and anti-war struggle and and "Left" opportunism and safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism. We will make unremitting effort to strengthen the friendship, cohesion and solidarity with the peoples of the socialist countries and the world revolutionary people on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Under the sagacious leadership of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people who are vigorously advancing holding a rifle in one hand and a hammer or sickle in the other, in order to achieve the reunification of the country, will win the nation-wide victory of the revolution and the victory of the cause of socialism and Communism in Korea, will carry out with honour the national and internationalist duties assigned to them.

Korean People Forge Ahead under Leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung Maintaining Principle of *Juche* and Self-Reliance

Congolese (B) Paper Says

The **Dipanda**, a weekly of the Congo (B), said in an article that the Korean people are forging ahead under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, always maintaining the principle of *Juche* and the principle of self-reliance.

The weekly carried a portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung with the article headlined, "The 19th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Nineteen years ago, said the article, a new era opened before the Korean people under the leadership of General Kim Il Sung. The Korean people are today observing their national day, looking confidently ahead to the reunification and the prosperous future of their country.

Recalling the harsh colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists in Korea in the past, the weekly said that early in 1930's when the unprecedented suppression by Japanese imperialism was most rampant, Premier Kim Il Sung led the Korean people to victory, taking the destiny of the nation upon his shoulders and personally breaking through difficulties at the head of the revolution.

Referring to the aggressive war waged by the U.S. imperialists in Korea, it pointed out: The U.S. imperialists ignited the Korean war. But the Yankees suffered their first defeat in face of the Korean people.

It continued: Neither the severe destruction nor trials in the war could bar the way of the Korean people. They are always advancing on the principles of *Juche* and self-reliance.

(KCNA)

AMONG THE PEOPLE

He Is the First People's Deputy

Chu Ryon Jong

(Continued from our Issue No. 49)

The entire people's trust in and respect for General Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved leader, were clearly manifested in the first democratic elections held some time later, on November 3.

After that we, upholding the words of the General, took part more enthusiastically in the work for following up the successes of the democratic reforms, liquidating the reactionary elements and consolidating the local organs of state power.

Workers of our colliery, overcoming all sorts of bottlenecks and difficulties, overfulfilled the quarterly production plans and were energetically working for the fulfilment of the 1947 national economic plan ahead of schedule.

Around this time, on November 2, 1947, that is, the day before the first anniversary of the democratic elections, the General again visited the people of our Samdung sub-county.

He came to the place appointed for a rally. He said he wanted to meet workers at a lounge built for temporary use, and sent for us workers of the Hukryo'ng Colliery.

The General, having learned in detail about the living conditions and production activities of the colliers, asked us whether we could produce 20,000 tons more in addition to the original production assignments of 200,000 tons, explaining that much coal was needed to make the country rich and powerful as early as possible.

Pleased very much to hear that we could carry out the extra assignments, he said:

"You have a very high degree of enthusiasm. You'll have nothing beyond your power when you are firmly resolved to do a job and tackle it.

"When you do a great deal of work, your livelihood will improve that much quicker.

"Responsible personnel of the colliery should treat with care and love the workers.

"They should give up the method of getting things done by giving orders that has come down from the days of Japanese imperialist rule; go among the workers, listen to their views and solve in time what they have proposed.

"Our system now is different from that in the past.

"We must ensure all the freedoms and rights to them...."

At eleven sharp, the General wound up the conversation with us and addressed the electorate.

Seventeen years have passed since then, yet I still vividly remember how the General addressed the audience, his voice reverberating throughout the valley of the mine, though a microphone was not used at that time.

"Dear electors, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the first democratic elections on November 3, which is a glorious holiday of the Korean people and which will shine forever in the history of our nation, I warmly greet you on behalf of the North Korean People's Committee!"

His speech was often interrupted by the applause and cheers of the audience. Each time his speech was punctuated, the General raised his hand to acknowledge the cheers.

He went on to say he was feeling it a great honour to report the results of his work to the electors. And he dwelt on the results of the work during the previous year.

The General especially stressed that the North Korean People's Committee and the entire people had liquidated the pernicious consequences of the colonial rute of Japanese imperialism, set up and strengthened a new democratic system, achieved great successes in the work for laying a solid economic foundation for the construction of an independent state and that the People's Committee — the people's state power which was established by the people and which had struck root deep among the people — had grown into a great force on which no reactionary forces could encroach.

The General said that we should more solidly lay the foundation for the freedom and independence of the country by further consolidating the successes of the democratic reforms already scored and restoring and developing the national economy and thereby set up a genuine democratic base in a republic as early as possible. And he went on:

"Dear electors, the problem of establishing a unified government in Korea today cannot be solved in word alone; it can be solved only by actually creating all the conditions and laying the foundations for the building of a sovereign, independent state...."

He summed up the successes the people in North Korea had achieved in the work for the strengthening of the people's state power since the elections on November 3, 1946, and clarified one by one the tasks our people would have to carry out.

Listening to his speech, I firmly made up my mind to devote, as he had said, my energy, small as it was, to the restoration and development of the country in order to hasten the day when the people of the North and the South would live a happy life in a unified country.

After his speech, the General, together with us people, watched the joint gymnastic exercises and a football match of pupils.

That year, bearing in mind the words of the General, we unfolded an emulation drive for increased output in order to produce even one ton more of coal.

As a result, our Hukryo'ng Colliery fulfilled the 1947 plan and produced 20,000 tons in excess of the plan to win first place in the year-end 40-day emulation in our province.

At that time, not only we but also all the working people in the northern part of the country vigorously worked for increased production in order to lay the foundations of an independent national economy of the country.

Whenever I feel the happiness of today from my heart, I recall with deep emotion that historic time in 1948 when we founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious country.

Before the first election to the Supreme People's Assembly for the founding of our Republic, workers of our Hukryo'ng Colliery again nominated General Kim Il Sung as a candidate.

At that time, seven representatives were chosen to convey the will of the electors in our constituency and a written request for the acceptance of the nomination. Being one of the representatives, I went to Pyongyang.

When we got off at the Pyongyang railway station, one of the men who had come to meet us conducted us to where cars were standing.

When we learned that the General had sent the cars for us, we were so deeply moved by his consideration that we were beside ourselves with joy.

I saw streets of the capital taking on beautiful looks and the picture of a happy life of the working people as I was driving in a car.

What a worthwhile and good system to live under!

My eyes became misty as I recalled those days before the liberation when, bereaved of both my father and mother in one and the same year, I wandered about the streets of this very city begging food, recalled how I shed bitter tears, being subjected to a cruel treatment like a dog at the house of a certain Kim, one of the notorious merchants in Pyongyang and a faithful stooge of Japanese imperialism.

The cars took us to the building of the Party Central Committee where the General worked.

Having learned that we had arrived, the General personally came out of the room to meet us gladly.

After we had taken our seats in front of the General, chairman of the district election committee told first about the course of the nomination of General Kim Il Sung as a candidate by the electorate of our constituency.

Then I handed to the General the letter requesting him to accept the nomination as a candidate—the letter I had carried with me with great care.

The General said, firmly clasping my hands:

"I express my thanks to you for having thus nominated me to the Supreme People's Assembly.

"I ask you to convey to the electors, when you are back home, my determination to serve to the best of my ability for the complete independence of the country and the people's happiness."

When we, back home, conveyed the General's words to the population of our sub-county, all the electors were beside themselves with joy.

People of this country were highly delighted and gave loud cheers at the news that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by General Kim Il Sung was founded with the absolute support and approval of our people.

Sixteen years have already passed since then.

This period is not a long one measured against the history of a country.

During this period, however, great changes have taken place in this land thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people!

Our country has during this period developed into a socialist industrial-agricultural state having a solid independent national economy.

Our industry has come to produce ably on its own machinery and equipment for modern plants such as the world's first-class Vinalon Factory, not to speak of tractors, lorries and excavators.

The countryside in this country where once the hungry peasants pulled the plough tying it to their shoulders, sowed seeds shedding bitter tears and gathered in grains with empty husks, has now been turned into a socialist countryside which is visited every year by a bumper crop.

At the choking, narrow faces of coal mines, colliers would collapse while they bent double under heavy loads of coal, were plodding along. This has become a thing of the past in our country. Today, hauling operation is done by machines and at the mining faces where merry songs are heard colliers are vigorously working for increased production. Those shabby huts standing huddled together in the miners' residential quarters have disappeared and in their place have gone up rows of beautiful, multi-storeyed modern apartment houses.

The workers and peasants, who were ill-treated and deprived of all rights in the past, are now discussing the affairs of the state and managing the life of the nation.

I was once a casual labourer. But now I have been elected to the Provincial People's Assembly and have become a Merited Miner. This explains why we are singing the praises of the Party and the Leader, looking up to them, why we take pride in our people's state power!

The picture of South Korea under the U.S. imperialists' occupation, however, is different from that in the northern part of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, having made their way into South Korea, forcibly dissolved the people's committees set up at the general will of the people and, trampling underfoot even the elementary freedom and rights of the people there, have turned the whole of South Korea into a living hell which is swept by famine and poverty and where confusion and vice are rampant.

The South Korean people today, subjected to all sorts of contempt and ill-treatment, are poorly clothed, hunger-stricken and collapsing, because they have not taken power into their hands.

We are charged with a revolutionary task of enabling the South Korean people, who are deprived of state power, to enjoy genuine freedom and rights and lead a happy life, just as we do.

To carry out this lofty revolutionary task, I will do everything in my power to reinforce the stronghold of our revolution and bring about another big upsurge in socialist construction, upholding the policies of the Government of the D.P.R.K., our genuine people's state power.

(The End)

Large-Sized Refrigerator Transport Launched

The workers and technicians of the August 15 Shipyard of our country launched a 3,500 ton-class large-sized refrigerator transport "Daesongsan" on October 6 as a gift of labour to the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

(Continued on page 4)

Refrigerator transport "Daesongsan" just leaving the ways

Photo by Rim Sun Gu

Another Great Solicitude

Under the recent decision of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the salaries of the teachers of the schools at all levels in the field of common education and kindergarten teachers rose by some 40 per cent on an average, of which the salaries of primary school teachers by an average of 45.2 per cent beginning October 1 this year.

This is another deep solicitude shown the teachers by the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, that always love and value them, and a manifestation of great trust in and expectation of them who are making strenuous efforts to ensure good results in the universal nine-year compulsory technical education. This constitutes a measure of epochal significance in the development of people's education in our country.

Today intense endeavours are being made for carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding to cope with the aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism and meet the forthcoming great event of the reunification of the country with full preparations.

At this juncture the universal nine-year compulsory technical education imposing a heavy burden on the State was enforced in our country, which has been followed by the measure for markedly raising the salaries of the teachers in the field of common education.

This measure shows what profound care the Party and the Leader are directing to the education of the younger generation and to the teachers who are in charge of it.

This is, at the same time, a demonstration of the inexhaustible vitality of our socialist system and the might of our country.

In our country a most advanced educational system has been established under which everyone can study to his heart's content, according to his own wish and talent, and a big army of our own cadres has been trained.

This education system has only been made possible thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his deep care for the education of the rising generation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung directed deep care to the education of the younger generation from the early days of his revolutionary activities.

During the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's, he worked out the platform of the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland defining the strategic line of national liberation, in which he provided for the abolition of slave labour and slave education, the promotion of education in our mother tongue and our letters, the enforcement of free compulsory education, with a view to materializing the century-old ardent desire of the Korean people for learning.

The idea of this great education programme was put into effect already in the anti-Japanese guerrilla bases and through this our revolutionary tradition of education was formed and firm and deep roots were struck for the people's education of our country to come into full bloom as we see today.

On this basis, the national and class discrimination and inequality in education left over by Japanese imperialism were liquidated first of all and education was democratized immediately after the liberation of the country. Education was made accessible to the workers, peasants and all other working people as well as their children liberated from exploitation and oppression. Besides, the network of schools has been expanded and its material foundation has been laid to satisfy their cultural needs and their desire for learning.

Even during the great Patriotic War of Liberation of the Korean people against U.S. imperialist aggression (1950-1953), education of the younger generation was not suspended even for a moment in our country.

In the difficult days of postwar rehabilitation and construction clearing away the debris caused by the war, schools were built before anything else and the education work was successfully ensured.

Thus, only three years after the end of the war, that is, in 1956 the compulsory primary education was enforced. In 1958 compulsory secondary schooling was introduced and this year it was replaced by the universal nine-year compulsory technical education.

This enables all our children to receive compulsory education free of charge until they reach the age of 16.

Our Party's education line of establishing *Juche* in school education, of closely combining education with the revolutionary struggle and education with production labour and of educating the rising generation in the ideology of the working class and communist morality is brilliantly being implemented.

All the successes attained in the field of popular education of our country show the realization of the century-old aspiration of our people for learning and the fine fruition of the great programme for popular education conceived and set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung have always appropriated the best things for the education and training of the younger generation and clearly outlined at each stage of revolution and construction the directions and ways for raising education and valued and loved the teachers very much and looked after their work and life in every way.

As a result, under the day-to-day leadership and care of the Party and the Leader, a huge army of the Red educators has been formed in our country, who are capable of fulfilling on their own the weighty task of rearing fighters faithful to the Korean revolution.

In our country honorary state titles were instituted for the teachers, and the teachers who have rendered distinguished services in the education of the rising generation, have been awarded the title of Merited Teacher. What is more, many teachers receive state citations every year.

Besides, the teachers have enjoyed diverse benefits, government and social, including the supply of clothes, and are given a 24-day paid leave every year, ten days longer than for those in other fields.

In order to live up to the deep trust and great solicitude of the Party and the Leader, the teachers of our country are filled with a determination to devote all their wisdom and talent to the glorious task of educating and training the younger generation, by revolutionising themselves and rallying closely behind the Party and the Leader.

Teachers in all parts of our country are now overflowing with emotion and joy upon hearing the news that recently the Cabinet decided to raise markedly the salaries of the teachers of schools at all levels in the field of common education.

On October 1, a meeting of teachers in Oesong district was held at the House of Culture with the title of Chollima (winged horse) in Pyongyang in welcome of the Cabinet decision.

On the same day, similar meetings were also held in various parts of the country including Bochon county, a historic revolutionary battle site, and Chongsan-ri village, Gangso county.

Gift to 22nd Birthday of

Large-Sized Refrigerator Transport Launched

(Continued from Page 3)

This large-sized ship constructed following the building of 270 ton, 600 ton and 1,350 ton-class boats at this shipyard shows an aspect of the rapid development of our ship-building industry in recent years. It was built by our own efforts and with our own technique and equipment in a brief span of time.

A grand launching ceremony was held at the shipyard on October 5. From early morning labour innovators who distinguished themselves in the building of the refrigerator transport "Daesongsan," employees of the shipyard and their family members turned out to the place.

The building of this ship was possible thanks to the personal leadership and care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people. He visited the shipyard and put forth concrete ways and means for the building of large-sized ships. He instructed the personnel of the shipyard to build the "Daesongsan" and personally unravelled on many occasions knotty problems which cropped up in the course of the construction.

Upholding the teachings of the Leader, the workers and technicians of the shipyard started building the ship early July with a resolve to present it to the Party on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea as their gift of labour.

They overcame difficulties and obstacles and completed the project in a matter of three months, thus once again demonstrating the stamina of our heroic working class who are ready to move even mountains and fill up the sea when called upon by the Party and the Leader.

The large-sized refrigerator transport built for supplying more fresh fish to the people will greatly contribute to the further development of ship-building industry and to increasing of marine products.

This ship is well equipped with up-to-date technique and facilities for cold-storage of fish caught in high seas, small-scale repair of fishing boats and for the welfare service for fishermen.

Delivering a report at the ceremony, chief engineer Choe Ju Sik of the shipyard emphasized: "Through the building of this ship the entire employees of the shipyard have acquired rich experience that will enable them to build bigger and more complicated ships by themselves in the future. We will wage a more strained struggle to build a 10,000-ton-class ship in the future on the basis of the successes already made."

At nine in the morning, Comrade Choe Yong Jin cut the red tape hung at the bow. The "Daesongsan" glided out of the harbour with a long blast of the whistle.

Workers of the Chollima Dae-an Electric Machinery Plant have successfully fulfilled their yearly assignments by launching a collective technical innovation movement, upholding the resolution of the Party Conference on carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding

A meeting of teachers in Oesong district in Pyongyang welcoming the Cabinet decision on the marked raise of their salaries

Workers' Party of Korea

Yearly Plan Fulfilled

AT CHOLLIMA DAE-AN ELECTRIC MACHINERY PLANT

By October 7 the workers of the Chollima (winged horse) Dae-an Electric Machinery Plant fulfilled at 100.2 per cent their yearly assignments including those for increased production, which were set 21.8 per cent higher than last year's actual total value of industrial output; and this is what they had resolved to do, in celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, their parental Party.

They boosted the production of transformers, generators, storage batteries and converters to 122.9 per cent, 130.1 per cent, 121 per cent and 109.9 per cent respectively compared with last year's actual results.

They also produced for different branches of the national economy hundreds of kinds of electrical machines and appliances including large, special high voltage transformers and hydraulic generators, various direct current motors for heavy-duty excavators and traction electric motors for electric locomotives.

The output per employee at this plant rose by 26.7 per cent as against last year's actual figure. The total cost of production dropped by 3 per cent and the comparable cost of production by 4.9 per cent.

The Chollima riders here could attain these achievements by thoroughly introducing the Dae-an system of work, a new system of guidance and management in industry initiated personally at this plant by Comrade Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved leader, and by making uninterrupted innovations and continued advance, upholding the resolution of the Party Conference on conducting economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel. These successes are a manifestation of the immense loyalty to the Party and the Leader shown by the workers of this plant for the promotion of electrification.

They have made technical innovations vigorously. In the past nine months, more than 1,179 new techniques and rationalization proposals were introduced into production to raise the production capacity systematically.

The workers of the youth processing workshop introduced 153 new gadgets and techniques into production, created 860 new norms and records and performed such feats of labour as overfulfilling their daily assignments 2.2 fold.

AT GAPSAN MINE

The workers of the Gapsan Mine, one of the biggest mineral producing centres of our country, too, carried out by October 2 their yearly assignments for the production of minerals on all indices to present this to their parental Party as their sincere gift for the Party anniversary.

They fulfilled splendidly their yearly assignments for the total value of industrial output, the production of minerals, tunnelling and preparatory tunnelling for mining at 103.1 per cent, 104.1 per cent, 100 per cent and 104 per cent respectively eight days ahead of the time set by themselves.

AT OTHER FACTORIES

The Munchon Machinery Plant, the Songchon Geological Survey Team, the Janggang Forestry Office, the Rajin and Gyongwon Collieries and many other enterprises in the country have already fulfilled their yearly assignments.

Female workers of the Sariwon Towel Factory who have honoured their yearly quotas

Constructors greeted the Party founding anniversary with fresh achievements in labour, upholding the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung on building Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, more beautifully and magnificently

* * *

Technical revolution in the countryside has been pushed ahead actively in accordance with the far-sighted plan of Premier Kim Il Sung to relieve front hard toil our peasants who are freed finally from exploitation and oppression and all tax burdens under the wise leadership of the Party and the Leader. Photo: Spraying weed-killer in the wake of rice harvest on the field of the Chongsan Co-operative Farm

The Party Is Invincible

A sculpture on the base of the monument to the victorious Bochonbo battle. The root of the Workers' Party of Korea has grown in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung

There are many words precious to us. Yet no word is more precious to us than the word Party, that is, the Workers' Party of Korea.

It is thanks to our Party that we enjoy in full the blessing of the motherland and a happy life under the socialist system.

In those grim days before the liberation when they were a stateless nation and had no Party of their own, nowhere could the Koreans turn to and express their bitter feelings.

When people were writhing, feeling heavy in their hearts, the anti-Japanese guerrillas under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, like the bright rising sun that disperses black clouds, beat the Japanese imperialist aggressors while energetically striving to make preparations for the founding of a Party. The course of this struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas was a course of a severe, sanguinary struggle against the enemy, a course of struggle to overcome many-fold difficulties and adversity.

In no adversity, however, did the Communist fighters stop their struggle.

In this course of struggle, the revolution struck its strong root deep into the ground. With the country's liberation, the Workers' Party of Korea sprang from this root.

When reviewing the historic significance of the day of the founding of the Party 22 years ago, the great achievements it has made in these 22 years and its brilliant history of struggle, one finds it hard to describe in a few words the feats of the Korean Communists who, crossing the snow-covered Mt. Paektu, had for 15 years waged a sanguinary struggle to bring about that day of the birth of the Party 22 years ago.

A tree that has not struck its root deep into the ground, does neither bloom in full nor bear fine fruits.

As the historic span of 22 years since its founding shows, it is thanks to its deep root that the Workers' Party of Korea has been able to score brilliant achievements, bringing about years full of animation unshakably, unswervingly and on its own initiative.

A Marxist-Leninist Party, united, powerful and sound, can emerge only when it has its root.

It is thanks to such an outstanding leader as Comrade Kim Il Sung and its revolutionary backbone formed by him that the Party, braving storms and in face of huge fasks, has led the revolution by its seasoned leadership and lively sweep.

It was the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged for 15 years from the beginning of 1930's that guaranteed the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. This is why the Korean people call the anti-Japanese armed struggle the root of the Workers' Party of Korea, the root of the Korean revolution.

Leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung strove, from its inception, to reinforce its ranks with revolutionary workers and peasants and train them into Communists.

Under the circumstances in which the Japanese imperialists, having occupied Korea, extended their aggression to China and further intensified military fascistization and, as a result, the antagonism between revolution and counter-revolution became sharper, the Korean Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung took up arms and waged a sanguinary armed struggle to rout the Japanese imperialist aggressors and restore the motherland.

It was only in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle that the correct line, strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution were established and that the organizational backbone was formed and broad mass foundation was laid for the founding of a Party.

Amid the flames of the protracted, arduous struggle that lasted 15 years, the organizational and ideological preparations were made for the founding of our Party, the brilliant revolutionary achievements and rich experience with many-sided and profound contents —the building of a revolutionary armed force, the establishment of the people's revolutionary power and the realization of the movement of the united national front against Japanese imperialism—which will shine forever in the history of the Korean revolution, were gained and the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and people were established.

Mention must be made here of the fact that these traditions are inseparably linked with our outstanding leader.

The question of receiving the leadership of a seasoned, steeled and outstanding leader, a great leader able to proficiently make organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of a Party and skillfully solve the questions arising before the Korean revolution, was posed as an urgent problem affecting the destinies of the Korean revolution. Just at that time, Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding leader who had followed up the path of struggle from his early years bearing the destiny of our nation on his shoulders, who had been steeled in the course of the protracted revolutionary struggle and who had equipped himself firmly with the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism, came to stand in the forefront of the revolution. As a result, the pressing desire of our people came true and the Korean revolution began to follow the victorious path confidently.

Holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, our Party has since its founding led our people, turned the colonial semi-feudal society into a socialist one, and turned our country from a backward one into a developed independent state with the solid foundations of an independent national economy.

Through this arduous yet glorious struggle which has brought about such great changes, our Party has become a seasoned Party and an indestructible revolutionary Party—the leading and guiding force of the Korean people —which advances enjoying the absolute trust of all the Korean people and representing their revolutionary zeal and will.

Always regarding the Korean revolution as an integral part of the world revolution, our Party has faithfully conduced also to the promotion of the cause of the international revolution.

Adherence to principle free from vacillation in any wind, the firm independent position and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of solving all problems in revolution and construction by one's own efforts in conformity with the actual conditions of one's own country, the thoroughgoing mass line of carrying out the revolutionary tasks raised, placing trust in and relying on the strength and wisdom of the masses at all times, and the revolutionary traits of making the revolution continuously and advancing ceaselessly, knowing no vacillation nor practice of leaving things half done—these are the traditions governing all the activities of our Party. These traditions are, needless to say, rooted deeply in the glorious revolutionary traditions established in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The words, a member of this Party, have a ring of true pride. To defend the honour of being a Party member, many of our comrades have already laid down their lives for the revolutionary cause. Leaving the glorious fighting ranks, they shouted at the top of their voice, "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of our Party!" And many other comrades have exerted efforts by the sweat of their brow to become the cornerstone of our revolution.

When the U.S. imperialists launched the aggressive war in Korea in a vain attempt to obliterate our country, our Party inspired the entire people to the struggle for routing the enemy.

During the stern days of the Patriotic War of Liberation, the Korean People's Army and people, under the leadership of our Party, made the U.S. imperialist aggressors experience a crushing defeat for the first time in their history.

Our People's Army and people won this victory because they were equipped with the revolutionary traditions which had taken shape in the days of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and which constitutes the root of our Party. In this way, they exploded the myth about the "mightiness" of the United States.

Strength is generated by a trial and it multiplies and becomes great enough to bring about things greater when another difficulty is grappled. This is an irresistible process of the history of our revolution.

Here is a story of what happened after the cessation of the war.

We recall an impressive scene that unfolded under a poplar tree standing in the compound of the Gangso'n Steel Plant, one of the steel producing centres in our country, on August 3, 1953, a week after the termination of the war.

That day Comrade Premier visited the plant.

The steel-makers of Gangso'n conducted him to a vacant lot under the poplar tree in the compound of their war-ravaged plant because they found no place for him to drop in even for a little while.

In Gangso'n, too, the hearts of Party members overflowed with passionate ardour.

Comrade Premier said to the following effect: „At present, we have no materials necessary for the rehabilitation and are short of transportation means, too. Neither a grain of cement nor a gramme of iron do we produce now. You must overcome all these difficulties and carry off the honour of being the first to make steel. Display once again the might of the heroic Korean working class by producing molten metal! Well, are you sure of doing it?... You must do it and that in an advanced way, not in a backward way. Well, do you think you can do it, comrades?"

"Yes, we can do it," the Party members vigorously answered the Premier.

The Yankees said that it would take the northern part of Korea scores of years to rebuild cities and factories since it was reduced to ruins.

But immediately after the war, the Party members in Gangso'n installed a rice-cooking-pot under the furnace and lived and worked by the furnace for 40 days until they ignited fire in the furnace.

In the vigorous struggle for setting about the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan after the completion of the Three-Year Plan in the postwar period, workers of Gangso'n wrought a miracle of our era. Workers of the blooming mill produced 120,000 tons of steel slab with the equipment and labour which had been considered not sufficient to put out even 60,000 tons.

It has been possible for our people to work such miracles and continue to advance at the speed of Chollima (winged horse) because the Party members who fight at the cost of their lives to put into practice the call of the Party and the Leader make up the core of our workers.

Our Party, founded personally by our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung 22 years ago, had a total membership of only 4,300 in the early days of its founding, when it embarked upon an arduous struggle.

As it has advanced, basing itself on the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Party has grown into an invincible revolutionary force with a total membership of 1,600,000 today and its strength will further grow in the future.

Today our Party stands firmly as the beacon illumining the road the 40 million Korean people should follow and as their guide. The entire people, rallied firmly around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and upholding the Party's line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding, are advancing with a firm conviction to bring about another great upsurge in socialist construction and achieve an independent reunification of the country, the supreme aspiration of the Korean people.

Pak Hung Byo'ng

Workers of the Ryongsong Machinery Plant. They fulfilled their yearly plan before the Party founding anniversary as they had pledged to the Party and the Leader.

Men of the People's Army study the Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas to become revolutionary fighters boundlessly faithful to the Party and the Leader

At Ryongsong Machinery Plant

(Continued from Page 1)

carrying through his instructions.

To implement the resolutions of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the instructions of the Premier given at the national meeting of workers in machine-building industry, the workers and technicians of the Ryongsong Machinery Plant resolved to work energetically to make innovations from the outset of the year. As a result they turned out only in four months two chilled rolling machines, which would formerly have taken one year in their production.

By effecting constant innovations with such stamina in the production of machines they overfulfilled without fail each monthly and quarterly plan in the first half of the year. In this period they raised the per-employee output value by 30 per cent as against the corresponding period of last year.

Especially, the on-the-spot guidance given to this plant by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, last June inspired anew resolve for a great revolutionary upsurge in the hearts of the Red machine builders and brought about a signal change in all the work of the plant.

Highly praising the working class of Ryongsong who had carried out with credit the revolutionary tasks assigned to them by the Party, in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, inheriling the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Premier called the plant a factory in which the revolutionary traditions have been established. He earnestly instructed the working class in Ryongsong to bring about a new revolutionary upsurge, standing in the forefront of the struggle for carrying out the new line of the Party.

Firmly convinced of the Judiciousness of the guidance of the Leader in the history of their factory which has been developed from a small machine parts factory into a leading centre of the machine-building industry of the country under his leadership, the working class in Ryongsong raised on high the first torch of new great revolutionary upsurge with boundless emotion at the high appreciation of their work by the respected and beloved leader and with a firm determination to carry through his instructions by all means as they had done in the past displaying ardent loyalty.

Everyone discharged his revolutionary duty with unbending tenacity. Such an innovatory success as finishing the daily quota before noon and doubling or trebling it in the afternoon was recorded. In the past four months the workers introduced into production over 1,150 inventions and innovation proposals and upped the utility rate of equipment by 20.7 per cent. The production cost was lowered by 3.2 per cent.

All the workers of the plant from rank-and-file to leading personnel devoted everything with one mind to implementing the on-the-spot instructions of the Leader with the result that they sharply increased the production of various machines and surpassed by far the production level envisaged for the last year of the Seven-Year Plan.

Ten more workteams have won the title of Chollima (winged horse) or double Chollima workteams by displaying the communist virtue of helping and leading each other forward to become Chollima riding horses of our time and Red fighters of the Party, in the circumstances seething with the fervour for a great upswing in production.

When they ran up against difficulties, the workers got together to study the Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas or held months gatherings to harden up their courage, by renewing the resolve to be faithful to the end to the cause of the Party and overcome through all difficulties like the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

At the meeting of the plant's trade union held on October 5 after the announcement of the fulfilment of the yearly plan, the workers unanimously expressed their joy at making a present of their achievements in labour to the parental Party on its birthday by carrying out their yearly plan ahead of schedule and their determination to further intensify their endeavours to bring about another new great revolutionary upsurge by continuing Chollima onrush, not resting on their laurels, in machine-building industry, the workers and technicians of the Ryongsong Machinery Plant resolved to work energetically to make innovations from the outset of the year. As a result they turned out only in four months two chilled rolling machines, which would formerly have taken one year in their production.

By effecting constant innovations with such stamina in the production of machines they overfulfilled without fail each monthly and quarterly plan in the first half of the year. In this period they raised the per-employee output value by 30 per cent as against the corresponding period of last year.

Especially, the on-the-spot guidance given to this plant by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, last June inspired anew resolve for a great revolutionary upsurge in the hearts of the Red machine builders and brought about a signal change in all the work of the plant.

Highly praising the working class of Ryongsong who had carried out with credit the revolutionary tasks assigned to them by the Party, in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, inheriling the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Premier called the plant a factory in which the revolutionary traditions have been established. He earnestly instructed the working class in Ryongsong to bring about a new revolutionary upsurge, standing in the forefront of the struggle for carrying out the new line of the Party.

Firmly convinced of the Judiciousness of the guidance of the Leader in the history of their factory which has been developed from a small machine parts factory into a leading centre of the machine-building industry of the country under his leadership, the working class in Ryongsong raised on high the first torch of new great revolutionary upsurge with boundless emotion at the high appreciation of their work by the respected and beloved leader and with a firm determination to carry through his instructions by all means as they had done in the past displaying ardent loyalty.

Everyone discharged his revolutionary duty with unbending tenacity. Such an innovatory success as finishing the daily quota before noon and doubling or trebling it in the afternoon was recorded. In the past four months the workers introduced into production over 1,150 inventions and innovation proposals and upped the utility rate of equipment by 20.7 per cent. The production cost was lowered by 3.2 per cent.

All the workers of the plant from rank-and-file to leading personnel devoted everything with one mind to implementing the on-the-spot instructions of the Leader with the result that they sharply increased the production of various machines and surpassed by far the production level envisaged for the last year of the Seven-Year Plan.

Ten more workteams have won the title of Chollima (winged horse) or double Chollima workteams by displaying the communist virtue of helping and leading each other forward to become Chollima riding horses of our time and Red fighters of the Party, in the circumstances seething with the fervour for a great upswing in production.

When they ran up against difficulties, the workers got together to study the Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas or held months gatherings to harden up their courage, by renewing the resolve to be faithful to the end to the cause of the Party and overcome through all difficulties like the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

At the meeting of the plant's trade union held on October 5 after the announcement of the fulfilment of the yearly plan, the workers unanimously expressed their joy at making a present of their achievements in labour to the parental Party on its birthday by carrying out their yearly plan ahead of schedule and their determination to further intensify their endeavours to bring about another new great revolutionary upsurge by continuing Chollima onrush, not resting on their laurels,

Kim Song Man

Fidelity of a Party Member

The construction site of the giant thermal power plant in one corner of Pyongyang has been filled for years with tremendous noises—the hum of huge cranes hauling up and down big concrete columns and walls, boilers, drums and turbines, the sharp hammering sound and the hissing of welding guns throwing out sparks without let-up. But now the noises of the construction site have given way to the sound of flowing electric current.

Now one can see, instead of the ragged aspects of entangled skeletons of the structures, white, neat walls, innumerable power-transmission towers and electric wires stretched in good order, and tall smokestacks briskly puffing off volumes of white smoke, all of them boasting of their grand appearance.

As we see here the workers of the construction enterprise in charge of the building of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant have erected another monumental building of the era of the Workers' Party by their labour. The construction is now at the completing stage; everything is now being arranged in proper order at this new plant.

I interviewed the secretary of the primary Party organization of the first company of the enterprise.

He told me many episodes about the heroic deeds the builders of the plant had performed in the course of the construction. I will introduce here one episode about Chae Ryong Ho, a Party member and worker, and his workteam.

Among the Masses

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, instructed that thermal power stations should be built in major cities so as further to consolidate the power bases of the country qualitatively and supply hot water for central heating system. On September 21, 1961, he personally came to the spot and selected the site of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant.

Encouraged by the instructions of their Leader the builders of the plant were filled with enthusiasm to translate into reality his programme as soon as possible. They finished the groundwork for the plant ahead of the set time with an unusual enthusiasm. But they completed the groundwork so fast that the maintenance and repair company in charge of assembling large cranes could not keep pace with them.

"Thereupon, we groped for a way to assemble structural parts without using cranes," the Party secretary continued. "One night when I called at the steeplejacks' dormitory, I witnessed an unexpected scene. The steeplejacks were consulting how to erect columns without cranes sitting around a wooden model of the power plant.

"Party member Chae, Ryong Ho was explaining the design of the plant with a model made by himself to other steeplejacks and implementing the instructions of the Leader. I learned that he had gone to the technical department of his own accord, copied the blueprint of the plant there and acquainted his co-workers with the design of the plant to be built by his workteam, but he did not feel satisfied with this and made that wooden model to explain their task to his fellow workers."

The next day the workers installed a wooden derrick on the second floor and succeeded in erecting the first giddily tall and tremendously heavy column. They gained an experience in this and enriched their experience in setting up the second one. Shortly afterward, the wooden derrick developed into a mobile double winch. This winch played a considerable role even after huge cranes were assembled and began to work.

To Repay His Solicitude

Chae Ryong Ho is not so tall but bold a young man. He was 12 years old in 1950 when the Korean people were waging the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. imperialists. During the temporary retreat in October that year, he, along with his parents, was evacuating, when the U.S. air pirates rained bombs on evacuees. His parents and other family members were killed and Ryong Ho was orphaned. He was picked up by People's Armymen who wounded in the head, was lying on a hill. They tended his wound by disinfecting and binding on the spot, and retreated, carrying him on their backs by turns. Later Ryong Ho finished the secondary school course at the school for bereft children of patriotic martyrs-in-arms and graduated from a technical school. In the course of all this, he felt through his experience in life that the Party and the Leader took after orphans like their own parents and advised them to give even his life for the Party and the Leader whenever called upon by them.

With this firm determination, he lived and conducted his studies from his early years. Since he took up a job, he had made endeavours for his self-cultivation among the working class under the leadership of the Party organization concerned. With the result that he grew into a model worker and became a Party member.

"We are well aware that electricity produced at this power plant to be built by us will be used for making shells to kill the American imperialists, the enemy of our people; for working machines; for turning out more fabrics, daily necessaries and food for our 40 million people; and for improving the life of the population in our capital. We have worked hard to complete this power plant as quickly as possible in order to translate into reality the far-sighted programme of our respected and beloved leader," Chae Ryong Ho said in a slow and low but clear voice, power-

He was a sort of man who, with an artlessly simple and honest character, would in no time exercise a strong impression upon others.

High in the Air

Chae Ryong Ho put all his heart and soul into the construction of the power plant.

The Party instructed the workers there to complete the first stage project, a unit of the power plant, at an early date and ensure its operation. They carried on the assembling of main buildings, boilers and turbines without any great difficulty. But the only knotty problem was how to erect the smokestacks. The building of towering smokestacks was a huge project requiring a considerable time.

The early completion of the smokestacks called for new methods instead of the existing ones.

It would be possible to reduce the building time drastically if they employed any other building methods which precluded the use of scaffolds.

Ryong Ho discussed time and again with the veteran steeplejacks for the building of chimneys and hacked his brains to discover a new method. At last he devised one. It was to use an "elevator scaffold" for building chimneys. But the original idea of this young steeplejack failed to get the immediate support from other workers. The staff of the technical department also doubted about his new idea. In fact, his idea appeared reasonable but it was hard to recognize it from a scientific point of view.

Ryong Ho decided to perfect his new idea on a scientific basis so as to complete at any cost the first stage project at an early date as the Party had instructed. He visited the College of Construction and civil engineering research institutes with his blueprint of the "elevator scaffold" to hear their views and get assistance from them. At each place he went, people gave him various advices. At night he put their views together at home, and on this basis made a model of mill board. The next morning he carried the model with him and put it to the debate of his fellow workers. This practice was repeated many times.

One day, around this time, the secretary of the primary Party organization visited him at his house.

"I was really impressed to find in his room heaps of models of smokestacks fitted with the 'elevator scaffold,' which were made of mill board, and the blueprints of the scaffold when I opened the door. His room resembled the research room. It was impossible, indeed, I believe, without passionate ardour and without a loyalty to implement the orders of the Party and the Leader at any cost. He explained to me his design in detail mentioning this or that part with a slide rule. His calculations of all elements tallied with each other faithfully and there were no errors at all. At last the technicians of the construction enterprise came out actively to help him.

"The elevator scaffold was immediately introduced into the building operation. In this way, we could build a tall smokestack, the 57 days which would have taken much more days and saved much labour, timber and reinforced concrete, and completed the first stage project and inform the Party of its completion."

Korea's Chollima (winged horse) can run at a faster speed by such Party members, who are staunch and conscious of their tasks.

Kim Song Man

Japanese Authorities

Must Stop Unlawful Moves to Sabotage Repatriation Operation

Koreans in Japan Hold Rallies Demanding Renewal of Repatriation Agreement

A central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held on October 4 at the Hibiya amphitheatre in Tokyo denouncing the scheme of the Japanese authorities to wreck the repatriation operation and demanding the unamended renewal of the present repatriation agreement.

The meeting attended by repatriation applicants and Korean residents of various strata, 6,000 in all, opened with the chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Addressing the meeting, Ri Gye Baek, Chairman of the Central Committee for Measures for Repatriation under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, sternly denounced the Japanese authorities who perpetrated the illegal act of unilaterally closing the offices for the registration of repatriation applications and brought the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks to a rupture in wanton violation of international faith, persisting in their untenable "decision" to sabotage the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan in defiance of the strong opposition of the Korean and Japanese peoples and the world's people.

He pointed out that this machination of the Japanese authorities is linked with the criminal purpose of the Japanese militarists to facilitate their remission of South Korea by serving more faithfully the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and colluding with the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Declaring that the Korean nationals in Japan would never tolerate such criminal acts of the Japanese militarists, Ri Gye Baek stressed: The Japanese authorities should clearly know that the Korean nationals in Japan today are not the stateless, ruined nation in the past, but are proud citizens of an independent state, who have their socialist motherland developing and prospering under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

He once again strongly demanded that the Japanese authorities resume at once the reception of repatriation applications, unconditionally renew the present repatriation agreement and ensure the repatriation work as long as there are those desirous of returning home.

The meeting place resounded with the angry shouts of the attendants: "Japanese authorities, give up at once sabotage of repatriation," "Japanese authorities, renew the present repatriation agreement without amendment," "Japanese authorities, resume at once the reception of repatriation applications," "Japanese authorities, promptly comply with the demand for an early reopening of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks."

Speeches were also made by Shoichi Kasuga, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party; Hisao Ishino, Chairman of the Special Committee on Korean Affairs of the Japanese Socialist Party; Sukio Iwatare, Director of the National Movement Department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan; Katsushige Matsui, Deputy Representative Director of the Japan-Korea Association; Rei Hoashi, Chief Secretary of the Association for Helping in the Return Home of Koreans in Japan, and other Japanese public figures of different circles. They expressed full support for and solidarity with the Korean nationals in Japan in their just struggle.

The attendants of the meeting adopted amid an enthusiastic applause a message addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

They also adopted a written demand to the Japanese government.

After the meeting the attendants marched downtown Tokyo for nearly three hours, chanting slogans.

Mass meetings and demonstrations of Koreans in Japan also took place on the same day in Osaka, Hyogo, Aichi, Fukuoka, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi and Fukuoka. (KCNA)

Inhuman Acts Would Certainly Be Smashed

Japanese Public Supports Demand of Koreans in Japan

The Japanese people are waging a staunch struggle for realising the unconditional renewal of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan and promoting the recognition of the Korean University in Tokyo.

Representatives of the Tokyo Metropolitan Committee of the Japanese Communist Party and other democratic political parties and public organisations comprising the Tokyo Council for Defending the Repatriation and National Education of Korean Residents in Japan and public figures conducted street propaganda for nearly two hours in front of 20 major railway stations in Tokyo on the evening of September 28.

Participating in the street propaganda were **MASAHARU HATANAKA**, Representative Director of the **Japan-Korea Association**; **HIROSHI INNAMI**, Secretary of the Association for Helping in the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan; **KOICHI SASAKI**, Secretary of the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of the Japanese Socialist Party; **MAN GOTO**, Member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly from the Japanese Communist Party; and **AKIO HASHIMOTO**, Chairman of the Tokyo Metropolitan Federation of Teachers' Unions.

The second national council meeting of the **Japan-Korea Association** held some time ago decided to hold "successive meetings for the unconditional renewal of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan and the promotion of Japan-Korea friendship" for one month from October 1 in all parts of Japan.

The **Association for Defending the Human Rights of Koreans in Japan**, the **Free Bar Association**, the **Japan Liaison Council of International Jurists and the Young Lawyers' Association** issued a statement on September 29, strongly demanding that the Japanese government agree to renew the present repatriation agreement as it is, continue reception of applications for repatriation and resume at an early date the talks between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organisations.

Recalling that the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks came to a rupture owing to the sabotage of the Japanese side, the statement emphasized: The moves of the Japan Red Cross to scrap the agreement are an unpardonable act discarding the original mission of the Red Cross by trying to use a humanitarian question for a sinister political aim. We vehemently denounce this.

MAKOTO ITO, Director of the Permanent Committee of the Japanese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, pointed out that the Japanese authorities' sabotage of the talks stemmed from the government's reactionary policy of recognising the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime and antagonising the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the basis of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty."

Vehemently condemning the illegal moves of the Japanese authorities to wreck the repatriation operation, he voiced full support to the September 21 statement of the D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry and evinced his firm resolve to fight resolutely to the end for the unamended renewal of the present repatriation agreement.

FUKU KUSHIDA, Chairman of the All-Japan Federation of Women's Organisations, said:

The responsibility for the rupture of the Japan-Korea Red Cross talks rests entirely with the Japanese side.

We broad segments of Japanese women will pool our strength and stage a more vigorous movement for the unamended renewal of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan.

AKIRA ISHIKAWA, Director of the Joint Struggle Department of the Japanese Democratic Youth League, said:

We Japanese youth will never tolerate the unlawful moves of the Japanese authorities to sabotage the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan. Regarding this question as our own, we will fight together with the Koreans in Japan, further strengthening our solidarity with them.

HAJIME FUKADA, Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Youth League, declared that the illegal and inhuman acts of the Japanese authorities would certainly be smashed by the resolute counter-blow of the broad circles of the Japanese people aspiring to justice and Japan-Korea friendship.

(KCNA)

Korean nationals in Japan waging a staunch struggle for the unamended renewal of the current repatriation agreement

RIGHT TO DEMOCRATIC, NATIONAL EDUCATION OF KOREANS IN JAPAN:

Sacred National Right

Korean Teachers and Students Castigate Sato Clique's Obstruction to Recognition of Korean University in Japan

The faculty members and students of Kim Il Sung University held a meeting on September 30 in denunciation of the criminal designs of the Sato clique, faithful lackeys of U.S. imperialism, to obstruct in every way the recognition of the Korean University in Tokyo, which has become a matter of time.

Addressing the meeting Kim Chan Mo, Chairman of the University committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, pointed out that the Japanese militarists revived under the wing of U.S. imperialism are ever more unscrupulously stepping up their criminal scheme to suppress and obliterate the democratic, national education of Korean nationals in Japan, while strengthening their collusion with the puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi. He denounced the Sato government for trying indiscreetly to hamper the recognition of the Korean University, resorting to political interference in this question.

He stressed: It is a sacred national right of the overseas citizens of a sovereign state to enforce national education in their mother tongue among their sons and daughters, irrespective of their residence. This is a firm principle of education today. It is a realisation of their historical aspiration and a lawful exercise of their national right for the Korean nationals in Japan, victims of Japan's colonial policy and education for Japanization, to establish an independent national education system for liquidating the aftermath of the colonial policy of obscurantism and educating their sons and daughters to become able workers for the construction of their new country. This is fully justifiable and entirely lawful."

He pointed out that thanks to the paternal solicitude of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the compatriotic measures of the Government of our Republic, the democratic, national education of Korean nationals in Japan is flowering and developing with each passing day and their aspiration for learning has been fully materialized.

He was followed by many attendants of the meeting. They expressed full support for the letter Han Dok Su, President of the Korean University in Tokyo, sent to presidents of colleges and universities, scholars and public figures of various countries of the world in connection with the question of the recognition of the Korean University.

They unanimously condemned the Sato government for its vicious manoeuvres to obliterate the democratic, national rights of Korean nationals in Japan including their rights to education and recognition and strongly demanded that the Sato government give up at once its sinister attempt to forestall by unwarrantable authority the measures of the Tokyo Governor for the recognition of the Korean University, which correctly reflected the demand of justice and humanitarianism.

Similar meetings were held at the Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute and the Pyongyang Normal College on October 2 and 4.

JAPANESE LOCAL ASSEMBLIES DEMAND RENEWAL OF REPATRIATION AGREEMENT

Local assemblies of Japan continue to adopt resolutions demanding that their governments renew the repatriation agreement without revision. This is a reflection of the sincere desire of the broad sections of the Japanese people to see that the repatriation work of Korean nationals in Japan is ensured without interruption.

In the last few days, seven city and town assemblies including those of Konosu, Saitama Prefecture; Sakaiminato, Tottori Prefecture; and Odawara, Tochigi Prefecture, adopted such resolutions.

The number of local assemblies of Japan which took similar action in support of the unamended renewal of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan runs to 194 in all.

(KCNA)

A Fair Demand

"UNCURK" Must Be Dissolved

According to news dispatches from New York, Cambodia, the Congo (B) and Dahomey on October 4 called for placing on the agenda of the 22nd session of the United Nations General Assembly the question of dissolving the "United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" which is being used as an aggressive instrument of U.S. imperialism.

In a written proposition containing this demand, the above three countries noted that the debate on the "Korean question" at the United Nations has made no progress over the last 20 years and condemned the shameful role of the "UNCURK" as a pliable tool of U.S. imperialism for its aggression.

Referring to the fact that the "UNCURK" is shielding the U.S. imperialists who are stepping up more openly their preparations for aggression and war in South Korea in contravention of the Armistice Agreement, the proposition pointed out that the "UNCURK" has not only failed to promote the reunification of Korea but is obstructing it all the more.

Then the proposition stressed that the existence of the "UNCURK" runs counter to the interests of the Korean people and is helping the U.S. army in its occupation of South Korea, and it strongly demanded that the "UNCURK" should, therefore, be disbanded.

The proposition is a natural one which came as a result of a fair assessment of the criminal role the "UNCURK" has performed as a tool encouraging the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy in Korea in the name of the U.N. over the past 17 years. The Korean people fully support this proposition.

The "UNCURK" is an out-and-out aggressive instrument of U.S. imperialism, which was illegally concocted against the spirit of the Charter of the U.N. as a means of prettifying and embellishing the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops and their policy of colonial enslavement there and legalizing the policies of aggression and war pursued by the U.S. imperialists in Korea.

This time, too, the "UNCURK" submitted to the U.N. General Assembly its "annual report," a document full of shamelessly false and deceptive phrases describing as "fair ones" the last "elections" conducted by the Pak Jung Hi clique through the sanguinary suppression of the people and foul means under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism and actively shielding the preparations being stepped up feverishly by the U.S. imperialists for a new war in Korea and the vicious provocative acts of armed attack being committed ceaselessly by them against the northern part of Korea along the Military Demarcation Line.

This further laid bare the aggressive nature of the "UNCURK."

More and more countries are coming out in the U.N. in demand of the dissolution of the "UNCURK," a tool for concealing and painting the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression.

This proves that a larger number of U.N. member states have come to recognize that the further maintenance of the "UNCURK" will only result in helping the U.S. imperialists in their scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea and in further sullying the name of the U.N.

Nevertheless, the American imperialists resorted to a vicious scheme to turn down the aforesaid three-nation proposition in the hope of legalizing their aggressive policy in Korea again in the name of the "U.N."

This clearly shows how hard the U.S. imperialists are trying to abuse the U.N. as their instrument for aggression against Korea.

The United Nations should no longer allow itself to be used as a tool for covering up the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy, and the illegal discussion of the "Korean question" should no more be held.

If the United Nations is still to act in conformity with the spirit of its Charter, it should withdraw the U.S. aggressive forces occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N." and disband the "UNCURK" without delay.

The question of Korea's reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people themselves, which no one is permitted to meddle in.

The Korean people will surely realise the independent reunification of their country under the wise leadership of their respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung and with the support of all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world that desire the rightful solution of the Korean issue.

Ri Hyon Ik

South Korean People Fight on

The struggle of the people against the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi clique is growing and expanding on a new scale in South Korea recently.

Together with youths and students who rose in a mass resistance against the June 8 unfair elections, workers and peasants in different parts of South Korea are waging a persistent struggle for the right to live and democracy.

This struggle involved over 40,000 Korean workers employed in the organs of the U.S. aggressor army where they are subjected to national persecution and harsh exploitation, marines and stevedores and workers in the fields of transport, fibre and cement industries, and civil engineering as well as peasants in Kyonggi and Honam areas.

Urban paupers and housewives are putting up a stubborn struggle against the policy of exorbitant taxation pursued by the puppet regime of Pak Jung Hi.

Press reports from South Korea say continually that along with such massive struggle of the youths, students and people, armed persons are delivering blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and the Pak Jung Hi hordes in many places of South Korea.

These struggles of the South Korean people represent an eruption of their deep-seated grudge and wrath against U.S. imperialism and its colony and a new powerful resistance to them.

The people in South Korea have resolutely fought against the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists since the first day of their occupation of South Korea.

The general strike called by South Korean workers in September 1946, 21 years ago, and the popular uprising that broke out in October that year, constitute part of the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who landed in South Korea in September 1945 taking the place of the defeated Japanese imperialists, stepped up their preparations for the establishment of a puppet government, suppressing democratic forces and whipping together reactionary forces from the first days of their occupation of South Korea. This was aimed at reducing South Korea to their military base from which to launch aggression against the whole of Korea and the Asian continent.

The people in South Korea got to realise more keenly through their experience gained in one year after U.S. occupation that they cannot win the independence of the country and get rid of the ever-worsening hardships of living unless they fight definitely against the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary forces at home.

Chanting the slogans, "We are against the U.S. imperialist colonial policy!" "Hand over political power to the people's committee!" "Carry out democratic reforms in the North!" they raided police stations and other puppet ruling organs and finished off malicious policemen and other reactionary elements. In some areas the administrative power was seized by the people for the time being.

In defiance of the harsh suppression and murderous atrocities by U.S. imperialism, the people in South Korea continued their resistance for nearly two months. The struggle involved some 2.3 million patriotic-minded people of all strata in 73 cities and counties of South Korea including workers, peasants and students.

In the subsequent years, too, the people in South Korea dealt heavy blows at the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy through the February 7 struggle, the struggle against the May 10 separate elections, and the mutiny in Ryosu in 1948 and through the April 19 popular uprising in 1960, the March 24-June 3 struggle in 1964 and the August struggle in 1965 and so on.

The U.S. imperialists are the inveterate enemy of the Korean people. They are hampering the realization of the cause of Korea's reunification, our unanimous aspiration, and subjecting the people in South Korea to unprecedented darkness and misery of all rights and abject poverty.

Pak Jung Hi and his cohort, the U.S. lackeys, at the dictates of their U.S. patrons, are again ushering into South Korea the Japanese militarists who are thirsting for overseas expansion, and they are not only turning South Korean youths and middle-aged into the battlefields of South Vietnam but indentifying their schemes for another war in Korea as never before.

All these cannot but arouse among the South Korean people a strong opposition to U.S. imperialism and its henchmen.

World history proves that where there are oppression and exploitation, there are the opposition and struggle of the people.

The struggle of the people in South Korea will demolish the U.S. imperialist colonial system in the end.

Kim Gun Hyong

Korean Question Should Be Left to Koreans Themselves

World Public Demand Withdrawal of U.S. Imperialist Army from S. Korea and Dissolution of "UNCURK"

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

The September 27 issue of the U.A.R. weekly Akher Saa, in an article, denounced the U.S. imperialists for their persistent using of the United Nations for their aggressive aim against the Korean people, according to a report from Cairo.

The U.S. imperialists, who unleashed an aggressive war to occupy the whole of Korea under the U.N. signboard committed most odious criminal acts, such as razing towns and villages of Korea to the ground, burning houses, using napalm bombs and poison gas and slaughtering thousands of, scores of thousands of the Korean people, the article said, and it went on:

But the U.S. imperialists got nothing. They only sustained a defeat. The criminal aggression the United States perpetrated 17 years ago under the U.N. flag ended in its tragedy.

Noting that the U.S. interference in Vietnam and Korea today has become a target of the denunciation of the world's people, the article stressed: "The U.N. must not be used for the criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

"The U.S. aggressor army must be withdrawn from South Korea at once. The U.S. aggressors must be condemned by the world's people."

One More Suppressive Organ Set up

The Pak Jung Hi clique set up one more fascist suppressive organ, according to reports from Seoul.

The new organ named "anti-espionage measure committee" will be placed under the "office of joint chiefs of staff" of the puppet army. It will become the headquarters guiding all criminal machinations under the cloak of "anti-communism."

This foretells the further intensification of "anti-communist" agitation by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique in the future. The fact that this new suppressive organ is under the control of the "chairman of joint chiefs of staff" of the puppet army shows that its establishment is a part of their schemes to ignite a new war of aggression in Korea.

The further the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique intensify "anti-communist" agitation, the more plainly they will reveal their criminal nature and the greater hatred and rejection of the people they will incur.

ARAB LAWYERS' FEDERATION

The Arab Lawyers' Federation also issued a statement.

The statement held that all the foreign troops should be withdrawn from South Korea so that the Korean people can achieve the country's reunification by themselves and demanded the immediate dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH

The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth said in a statement: The Korean question is not a question to be discussed in the U.N. It is a question of restoring the reunion of a temporarily divided country and is an internal affair to be settled by the Koreans themselves.

The statement strongly held that measures should be taken forthwith to revoke all the illegal resolutions on Korea adopted under the coercion of U.S. imperialism, withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying South Korea under the cloak of "U.N. forces" and dissolve the "U.N. Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

The WFDY Bureau calls upon all its affiliated organizations and the progressive youth of the world to express support to and solidarity with the Korean people and youth in their struggle for achieving the independent reunification of the country and to strongly demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the dissolution of the "U.N. Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS

The Secretariat of the International Union of Students demanded in a statement that an immediate end be put to the discussion of the "Korean question" in the United Nations, all the illegal "resolutions" on Korea, which have been imposed upon the United Nations by the U.S. imperialists, be cancelled, the U.S. troops occupying South Korea under the mantle of "U.N. forces" be withdrawn at once and the "United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved unconditionally and without delay.

The IUS Secretariat deems it most justifiable to realize the reunification of Korea by way of establishing an all-Korea government through free North-South general elections held on a democratic basis by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference, after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

(KCNA)

U.S. Imperialists Again Perpetrate Hostile Acts Against Our Side

The U.S. imperialists are continuously perpetrating grave acts of military provocation, delaying the repeated warnings of our side.

At around 09:20 on October 6, 1967, the U.S. imperialist aggressors illegally dispatched an armed vessel to the bank of our side in the lower reaches of the Rimjin River and perpetrated hostile acts.

Encountered with a decisive counter-blow of our People's Army unit, the enemies hurriedly turned tails, leaving many dead bodies behind.

The further the U.S. imperialists intensify military provocations against our side, the heavier retaliatory blows they will sustain.

ANOTHER WAR EXERCISE IN SOUTH KOREA

According to a radio report from South Korea, the South Korean puppet navy started on October 5 a "landing operation exercise" on the sea off the eastern and southern coasts as part of the schemes of U.S. imperialism for a new war. The provocative war manoeuvres are reported to continue for 16 days.

Of late, the U.S. imperialists are ceaselessly staging such reckless military manoeuvres in an attempt to key up tension in Korea and put down the ever-mounting anti-U.S., anti-puppet government struggle of the people in South Korea.

We Condemn Israel's Moves against Syria

The Israeli expansionists have recently been perpetrating all sorts of provocations against Syria, while preparing for a new aggression against her. They rave that they will be compelled to take a "retaliatory action" against Syria if the anti-Israeli guerrilla warfare continues in the Arab areas under their occupation.

Dayan, Israel's Defence Minister, has become more arrogant. He openly declared that they would take one capital of the Arab countries in case new war breaks out.

Openly rejecting the unanimous demand of the Arabs and the revolutionary people the world over, the Israeli aggressors refuse to withdraw from the Arab areas under their control in their attempt to secure perpetual possession of these Arab territories.

These high-handed provocative acts of the Israeli expansionists against the Arab peoples are instigated and promoted with the direct backing of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists incited their lackeys in Israel to unleash a brigandish aggressive war against the Arab peoples last June. They are now viciously scheming to strangle the just struggle of the Arabs in defence of their national independence and territorial integrity and for the liberation of their territories under the occupation of the Israeli aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists, their lackeys, are the main culprits who wantonly infringe upon the independence and sovereignty of the peoples in the Near and Middle East and the disturbers of peace and security there.

The acts of provocation perpetrated again at present by the Israeli expansionists against Syria are an unpardonable challenge to the sacred right of the Arab peoples to defend national independence and honour.

The Arabs are waging a resolute struggle to liquidate the aftermath of Israel's aggression.

In the areas occupied by the Israeli aggressors a just struggle of the Arab people for liberation and freedom is surging higher day by day and the occupationists are suffering heavy blows. The occupationists should be expelled from Arab soil and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Arab peoples be thoroughly defended.

The Korean people scathingly denounce the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors for their acts of provocation against Syria. We will always remain on the side of the Syrian people in the struggle against the common enemy and for the ultimate victory of the Arab peoples.

At the 355th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held at Panmunjom on October 2 our side lodged a protest with the U.S. imperialist aggressors against their recent large-scale vicious and reckless military provocations against our side, and called them to account for them.

255th MAC Meeting:

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors' Acts of Military Provocation Flayed

According to a statement Major General Bak Jung Guk, senior member of our side, made at the meeting, on September 20 the U.S. imperialist aggressors again perpetrated the outright hostile act of dispatching naval vessels into the coastal waters of our side.

At around 07:10 that morning, PCE No. 55 and escort boat No. 66 of the enemy side crossed the extension of the Military Demarcation Line and intruded into the coastal waters of our side up to a point 38°39' N. and 128°22' E., that is, 2.8 miles from the extension of the Military Demarcation Line and 1.1 miles from the coast.

Though our side warned the naval vessels of the enemy side to leave the coastal waters of our side at once, the enemy vessels further approached our side, perpetrating a hostile act of provocation.

The coastal battery of the Korean People's Army was compelled to take self-defence measures. Frightened by this, the naval vessels of the enemy side took to flight to the southern waters in disorder.

Earlier, on September 14, the U.S. imperialist aggressors again committed at around 01:55 a grave criminal act making an armed attack on a sentry post of our side in the area north of the northern boundary of the Demilitarized Zone, five kilometres southeast of Guhwa-ri by mobilising a group in full battle outfit armed with various automatic weapons.

The reckless military provocation of the enemy was frustrated by a resolute counter-blow of the Korean People's Army. The enemy soldiers who escaped death hurriedly took to their heels, leaving various weapons and explosives behind.

On September 9, 15 and 30, the U.S. imperialist aggressors fired a total of over 20 shells into our portion of the Demilitarized Zone and the area adjacent to the Military Demarcation Line with 81 mm. and 106.7 mm. mortars.

Besides, from September 9 to 29 they fired altogether over 6,000 rounds of ammunition on 60 occasions into the Demilitarized Zone and the area of our side with various kinds of heavy and automatic weapons they had illegally introduced into the Demilitarized Zone. In the same period they openly brought ten armoured cars into the Demilitarized Zone on five occasions and attempted armed attack on our side.

While incessantly perpetrating reckless acts of military provocation against our side in this way, the U.S. imperialist aggressors tried unreasonably to avoid attendance at the meeting of the Military Armistice Commission in time lest the truth of their grave hostile acts should be brought to light before the world.

According to the statement of Major General Bak Jung Guk, on September 13 the enemy proposed to our side to hold the 255th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission on October 5, 22 days later. With the aim of taking effective measures for checking in time the grave acts of military provocation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our side has demanded every day since September 20 that the enemy side should agree to holding the meeting.

But the enemy refused to turn up at the meeting, chattering that the "Armistice Agreement has been utterly turned into a dead letter," that they would "not refrain from starting a necessary battle," that the functions of the Military Armistice Commission should be "reassessed" and the like and continuously perpetrating vicious, grave military acts of provocation that might lead the Armistice Agreement to wreckage.

Unable, however, to harp on their absurd sophistry any longer in fact, at the strong urge and demand of our side, they withdrew their unreasonable claim and turned up at the meeting on October 2 according to the demand of our side.

All this, Major General Bak declared, patently shows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are ever more unscrupulously resorting to reckless schemes to sabotage the Korean Armistice and unleash a new aggressive war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must bear in mind that if they persist in their rash acts of military provocation against our side, defying the repeated protests and warnings of our side, they will be unable to escape heavier, merciless retaliatory blows, he warned.

He strongly demanded that the enemy side take at once out of the Demilitarized Zone all the lethal weapons illegally introduced there in wanton violation of the requirements of the Armistice Agreement, apologize to our side for its reckless acts of military provocation against our side and severely punish the prime movers who planned, organized and directed these criminal acts and all the criminals involved in them in accordance with the requirements of the Armistice Agreement.

Self-Exposure

Mansfield's Far Eastern Tour and Pak Jung Hi

The ruling circles of the United States are making much clamour. This is a natural consequence caused by the repeated serious military and political setbacks of the U.S. imperialists in their aggressive war in Vietnam.

Even Johnson's close associates are reluctant openly to side with him for his reckless policy of war escalation and critics are further lifting up their voices against him.

In an attempt to extricate themselves from the predicament they are in, Johnson and his clique are now trying hard to divert elsewhere the brunt of attack directed against them, by means of a new deceptive farce. On the other hand they are progressed in further escalating the aggressive war by drawing more of their own and satellite troops into Vietnam and intensifying air raids on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Mansfield's recent tour of the Far East and the publication of the "report" on the result of his tour are designed to attain such aims.

In the speeches he made everywhere he visited and in the lengthy "report," he used many gestures and took much pains to lay down smoke screens of every description.

His main purpose, however, was to defend Johnson's policy of war escalation and egg on more puppets in Asia to participate in the implementation of this policy.

What is characteristic in this connection is that in his "report" Mansfield specially mentioned the "views" of the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea where he has not visited during his recent tour.

Saying that Pak Jung Hi of South Korea considers "Korea's reunification" is possible only through war escalation, he added that Pak Jung Hi wants the United States to withdraw the "military restrictions and limits" in Vietnam and "invade North Vietnam."

Then he emphasised that "South Korea is a country worth deliberation" in war escalation.

This, needless to say, reveals the true colours of the Pak Jung Hi gang which, as the most despicable stooges, are acting blindly taking the lead in the implementation of the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war in Asia.

What is more important here is the fact that the real intention of the Johnson clique has been clearly revealed, namely, to seek to unleash another Korean war in conjunction with the expansion of the Vietnam war.

It is the consistent aim of the policy of aggression of the U.S. imperialists against Korea to attain what they failed to in the war of aggression in Korea 17 years ago.

This is impossible, however.

Should the U.S. imperialists ignite another war in Korea, they will be dealt a retaliatory blow a hundred-fold, or a thousand-fold heavier than that they sustained 17 years ago. The Korean people, rallied firmly around Marshal Kim Il Sung, the leader of the 40 million Korean people, will finally sweep the U.S. aggressors out of Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who are running indiscreetly should keep this in mind.

Ri Man

Johnson's Infeasible War Line

Johnson made the so-called policy speech on Vietnam in San Antonio on September 29.

Prior to this, Johnson mobilised his propaganda machinery to widely preannounce that he would deliver a "special speech" on the Vietnamese question and to report beforehand, even the details of his speech so as to create an impression that some new measures would be taken. As is already known to the world, however, in Johnson's speech there was nothing new and only his infeasible line of war escalation was repeated again. Having again unzipped the old "peace negotiation" bag, he chanted spurious slogans, "prompt talks" and "readiness for the suspension of bombing."

It is clear to everyone that Johnson's speech was but a deceptive trick to allay the public opinion at home and abroad opposing, and condemning the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam, to hide his criminal doings and step up the escalation of the war.

It is universally acknowledged that Johnson and his cohort have no intention of preserving peace. He failed to produce anything that may convince his censurers in his own ranks.

No sooner had Johnson's speech been announced than those within the U.S. ruling quarters raised a hue and cry against him: "Johnson is powerless to terminate the Vietnam war," "Johnson is sticking to a course of action which has proved unsuccessful since his assumption of office and shows no sign of success in the future as well," etc.

Johnson called for the continuous intensification of hopeless military attack and thereby again exposed himself struggling desperately to get out of the pitiable, helpless quagmire into which he has been plunged by heavy reverses.

There can be no other way out for Johnson and his clique. The U.S. imperialists must unconditionally cease all acts of war against the people of Vietnam and quit there at once, taking with them their aggressive forces and murderous weapons. Should the U.S. imperialist aggressors refuse to admit their defeat and continue to run amuck to seek an outlet in the act of war escalation, they will pay dearer prices for it.

The Vietnamese people will wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and sorely win a final victory.

Kim Sung Hyong

"Week of Support for Anti-U.S., National-Salvation Struggle of Laotian People" Marked Off

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front and the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity decided to set a "week of support for the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the Laotian people" in our country on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Laos, to strengthen militant solidarity with the heroic Laotian people who are fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

The week is marked off from October 6 to 12, the independence day of Laos.

During this period various events including mass rallies supporting the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the Laotian people will be organized in our country.

Forever with Fighting Laotian People

October 12 is the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Laos.

On this occasion, the Korean people who have risen up in a body in a gigantic struggle to carry on economic construction in parallel with defence building and to meet the great event of the country's reunification with full preparations under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, marked off the period from October 6 to 12 as a week of support for the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the Laotian people and thus express militant solidarity with the fraternal Laotian people who have traversed a glorious path of struggle against imperialism and are now waging a heroic fight against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and for national independence.

The independence of Laos on October 12, 1945 was a brilliant fruit of the protracted anti-imperialist struggle waged by the Laotian people and was the realisation of their national aspiration.

The imperialists, however, have incessantly carried on their aggressive schemes against Laos which was about to embark upon the building of a new prosperous society.

After the French aggressors were expelled by the nine-year-long heroic struggle of the Laotian people, the U.S. imperialists came to the fore as the enemy encroaching upon the freedom and independence of the Laotian people, just as they are doing in Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges have brought their aggressive forces into Laos in systematic violation of the Geneva Agreements and, instigating the Rightist reactionary group, they wrecked the Laotian tripartite coalition government and are stepping up their schemes for aggression. In Laos today the American imperialists are carrying on a special war in which they are unhesitatingly committing unpardonable criminal acts, intensifying large-scale raids on the liberated areas by mobilising even B-52 strategic bombers and causing a heavy loss of lives and crops there by spraying toxic chemicals.

Keeping pace with the intensification of the aggressive actions of the U.S. imperialists and their minions against Laos, the Japanese militarists are also plunging their aggressive claws into this country.

Japanese Prime Minister Sato's recent trip to Laos was a case in point.

Whatever aggressive moves U.S. imperialism and its puppets may resort to, however, they will never be able to block the advance of the Laotian people who are up for freedom, liberation and independence.

Under the leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat, the Laotian people are today keeping up their vigorous struggle for peace, neutrality, national reunion and independence, democracy and prosperity, while dealing heavier blows, political and military, to the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The patriotic armed forces and people of Laos are firing back at the U.S. imperialist air pirates to smash their "air superiority" and are successfully frustrating the "mopping-up operations" of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges against the liberated areas.

The Korean people actively support the fraternal Laotian people in their heroic struggle, sincerely rejoice at their victories and extend warm congratulations and militant greetings to them.

The Laotian question should be settled only in accordance with the four-point stand and five-point proposition formulated at the Political Consultative Conference of Laos held on October 13, 1965. The U.S. imperialists must strictly observe the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos and the Tripartite Agreement on Laos, immediately stop all intervention and aggressive schemes against Laos and leave the Laotian problem to the Laotian people to solve it by themselves.

In the future, too, as in the past, the Korean people will render positive assistance to the just struggle of the fraternal Laotian people and go ahead shoulder to shoulder with them in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism.

* * *

Anti-aircraft gunners of the Laotian People's Liberation Army are fully ready to deal crushing blows to American air pirates

Korea-Guinea:

Unbreakable Bonds of Friendship

The relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Korea and Guinea are being strengthened and developed on a new stage day by day since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Guinea on October 8, 1958.

The peoples of Korea and Guinea are closely bound by the bonds of common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The peoples of the two countries were subjected to aggression and exploitation by the imperialists in the past, and they won liberation and independence through their arduous struggle.

The Korean people always extend active support and encouragement to the resolute struggle of the Guinean people who, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, are advancing firmly along the road of independent development and sincerely rejoice at the successes being scored by the Guinean people on this course.

Under the leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Toure the Guinean people are attaining great successes in their struggle for the frustration of the imperialists' subversive machinations of every description, in defence of the dignity of their country and for the consolidation of national independence and these successes constitute a precious contribution to the common cause of the Asian and African peoples.

The Guinean people express firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle the latter are waging under the leadership of their respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung for socialist construction and the reunification of their country. They give wholehearted support for our just position that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops must be withdrawn from South Korea, the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism, be dissolved and the question of Korea's reunification be settled by the Korean people themselves.

U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism are the common enemy of the Korean and Guinean peoples. The strengthening of the friendly ties between the peoples of Korea and Guinea are conducive to the strengthening of the anti-imperialist forces of the Asian and African peoples against the common enemy. The Korean people maintain that the revolutionary people should pool their strength and intensify the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle in all parts of the world. Therefore, they immensely value the militant solidarity, friendship and cohesion with the Guinean people who are marching in the ranks of the anti-imperialist struggle on the African continent.

In the future too, the Korean people will do everything in their power to further expand and develop the relations of friendship and co-operation with the Guinean people for the victory of the common cause.

Wild Dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere"

Japanese Prime Minister Sato made a tour of a series of Southeast Asian countries from September 20 to 30 last.

In this region where the bitter memory of the aggression and brutal murder by the Japanese Samurai is indelibly imprinted in the minds of the people, Sato resorted to crafty manoeuvres to carry into reality the ambition of Japanese militarism for overseas expansion by means of taking a more active part in the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam, facilitating the formation of an anti-communist military alliance and stepping up the penetration of Japanese monopoly capital into Southeast Asia.

Everywhere he went, Sato prattled that the aim of his visit to Southeast Asia was to help towards bringing about the "easing of tension in Vietnam." But in all questions, he parroted the robber's logic of the Americans imperialists who advocate the continuation of the bombing raids on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the continuation of war escalation, thereby glaringly betraying his true colours as a hireling of U.S. imperialism.

It is not fortuitous that Washington Daily News wrote: The U.S. government circles regard the visit of Prime Minister Sato as one for giving "mental support" to the Johnson Administration.

The principal aim of Sato's recent trip to Southeast Asia was to serve U.S. imperialism more faithfully as its lackey in the implementation of its Asian strategy and show his allegiance to his masters, before his visit to the United States.

During his tour of Southeast Asia, he, blowing the "anti-communist" trumpet more openly than ever, emphatically and everywhere he went that in order to "ensure security and prosperity in Southeast Asia" the economic alliance of the countries in this region alone was insufficient and the "strengthening of a system of co-operation in all spheres is essential."

This means that he has satisfied the demand of the U.S. ruling circles for the backing of Japan in "forming a regional bloc in Asia."

In his tour of Southeast Asia, which falls in the same category with his visits to Seoul and Taiwan in early July and early September respectively, Sato sought to further concretise the plan for the formation of an Asian anti-communist military alliance, a part of the basic strategy of U.S. imperialism for aggression in Asia. Then he plans to call on his U.S. masters in coming November, carrying with him the "success" of his visits.

On the other hand, harping on the "role of Japan as an advanced industrial state," "technical cooperation" and the like during his recent visit, he clearly revealed his wild ambition to seize the economic arteries of Southeast Asian countries and convert this region into a raw material base and commodity market for Japan.

After all, Sato's trip to Southeast Asia served to show once again clearly that the Japanese militarists are running wild more recklessly to render greater service to U.S. imperialism in its policy of war expansion and realise as early as possible their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

Hong Ran Hui

New Feature Film

"The Path I've Chosen"

RECENTLY the Korean Feature Film Studio has produced a feature film "The Path I've Chosen" (scenario by joint authors, production by Merited Artiste Cho'n Sang In, camera by Bak Gyo'ng Won and music by Merited Artiste Kim Gil Hak).

This film is one of the achievements our film artistes have made in the course of implementing the November 7, 1964 instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the creation of revolutionary literature and arts.

Comrade Kim Il Sung in his instructions said:

"In your works, you should show that the life of revolutionaries is arduous but one can live that life when he is resolved to."

Taking these words to heart, our film workers have created a model of the revolutionary fighters of the Korean working class who, directly influenced by the anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, fought self-sacrificingly, looking up to him.

* * *

FROM the first scene, the film clearly describes the irreconcilable antagonism between the Japanese imperialists who, making preparations for an aggressive war for the domination of the Asian continent, were intensifying the oppression and plunder of the Korean people and the Japanese imperialists' stooges on the one hand and the people who were fighting against their double and treble oppression and exploitation on the other.

Being hard up for school expenses Ghang Min Ho leaves middle school halfway and takes up a forger's job. He protests against the insult Japanese students have levelled at a Korean schoolgirl and against the arbitrary act of a lackey of the Japanese imperialists who has taken away farmland from his tenant farmers and handed it to a Japanese Big Business for use in building a factory. Because of this, he has become a wanted man by the Japanese police. He is given a refuge in the house of schoolgirl named Sun Yo'ng.

A man who has been brought up entirely by his widowed mother since his father, a participant of an anti-Japanese uprising, died in prison, Ghang Min Ho begins to give his thought to the duties of the Korean youth in relieving his compatriots from the barbarous exploitation and maltreatment by the Japanese imperialists. At last he leaves his dear home town for where struggles are being waged, where he can meet comrades-in-arms.

He roams about construction sites and wharves before he comes to a port city. There he experiences the dockers' miserable life and makes up his mind to fight to relieve the country and the people of the sufferings they are undergoing. He is awakened politically under the guidance of the underground organisation and with the help of his comrades; and gradually he is steeled in the course of struggle against Japanese imperialism.

MEANWHILE, through the activities of the underground organisation, a political worker dispatched by the anti-Japanese guerrillas awakens the class consciousness of the dockers who are groaning at the bottom of the social scale. He rallies the dispersed masses of people and develops them into a united revolutionary force. He leads them and gradually develops a small-scale economic struggle into a large-scale political one.

When the dockers, subjected to oppression and ill-treatment for a long time, have realised that their strike against violence and dismissal is a struggle helping the sacred struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and is directly related to the anti-Japanese armed struggle, they start a riot. They set fire to the wharf full of war supplies and do away with the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The leading spirits in the struggle against Japanese imperialists and the capitalists who are in collusion with it are the political worker, and Ghang Min Ho and other members of the underground organisation under the political worker's leadership.

INFLUENCED by the fierce struggle of the working class, Ghang Min Ho's mother, Mrs. Gwon, also joins this struggle.

Sun Yo'ng, daughter of a patriotic-minded man, who once dreamed of a vague "ideal happiness," has acquired the working class consciousness under the influence of Ghang Min Ho and bravely joins the powerful struggle of the working class.

Meanwhile, the Japanese police, horror-stricken by the dockers' riot, brutally suppress the rioters and arrest the political worker and Ghang Min Ho.

The imprisoned, under the leadership of the political worker, wage a struggle in prison and members of the underground organisation outside the prison also resolutely fight on.

The film ends with the scene in which Ghang Min Ho, having realised through his life and struggle the truth of how man should live, escapes and, convinced of the great event of the restoration of the motherland, starts on a path to find the anti-Japanese guerrillas led by Marshal Kim Il Sung whom he had eagerly wished to see.

THIS film depicts the distinct individuality of the characters at a high level of social typicalness. In acting and production, too, this film shows a marked progress made by our film art.

This film vividly reflects the inner world of our people who are endeavouring to mount the great revolutionary event of the reunification of the country with full preparations.

Ri Gye Wol

Ghang Min Ho thinks over the duties of Korean youth

Ghang Min Ho starts on a path to find the anti-Japanese guerrillas led by Marshal Kim Il Sung

Physical Culture Day

In our country, physical culture has developed involving the whole nation in it since the early post-liberation days, thanks to the deep concern shown by the Party and the Leader for the improvement of the people's physical strength.

The Government has since 1949 designated the second Sunday of October as the Physical Culture Day. Colourful mass sports events are held on the occasion of this day.

Addressing a meeting of athletes as far back as October 1946, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Physical culture in Korea should henceforth develop as an important part of the work of the establishment of a state for the independence and democratic development of Korea. In other words, we should develop physical culture involving the whole nation in it in order to train the people physically and mentally for the upbringing of vigorous fighters who are to build a democratic Korea."

This instruction of Premier Kim Il Sung has been the programmatic line in physical training in our country since the liberation.

In accordance with this instruction, a system of state management has been established to involve the whole nation in physical training and work has been carried out briskly to strengthen the basic organizations of physical training and build its material foundations.

Under the leadership of the Party and upholding the programmatic instruction of Comrade Kim Il Sung, workers in the field of physical training and working people have developed physical training into work of the masses themselves, work that is deeply rooted among the masses of the people. Physical training has, therefore, made diversified and extensive development in conformity with the occupational traits, fibre and taste of our working people.

Everywhere one goes—towns, villages, factories and other enterprises, and schools—one can find our working people, youth and children enjoying physical exercises. Physical training has become an integral part of their daily life.

As a result of the extensive development of the mass physical culture, our people have further hardened their minds and bodies and, better prepared for labour and national defence, they have become fit to serve the Party and the revolution more faithfully.

Thanks to the development of mass physical culture, talented athletes have steadily been brought up among the masses of the working people, youth, children and students. In consequence, the ranks of these athletes are being further developed into lively ranks full of vitality.

By carrying out the Party's line of establishing *Juche* in the field of physical culture as well, our athletes have steadily enhanced the scientific and ideological content of the sports techniques in conformity with the qualities of Korean players.

Our Red athletes, enjoying the deep concern shown by the Party and the Leader, have developed their skills in full. They have scored excellent results in a number of international competitions, demonstrating to the world the honour of their country which is advancing at the speed of Chollima (winged horse).

In our country, physical training serves the purpose of bringing up our working people, children and youth into strong-bodied builders of socialism and, at the same time, training them into reliable defenders of the country who can resolutely smash any attack of the enemy.

The Workers' Party of Korea, therefore, pays particular attention to the development of the national defence sports as well as the ordinary sports.

Hong In Son

In all places of work, a day's work starts with exercises and a short distance running

On Medical Herbs

(Continued from our issue No. 39)

Stamp 4: Pursatilla Koreana Nakai (10 *jon*)

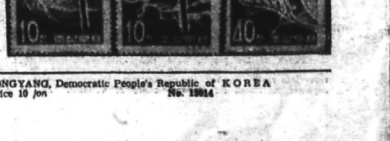
This herb is a perennial plant growing 20 to 40 cm. high. Its flowers are reddish purple. It grows wild in different parts of the country. Its root is used for medicinal purposes.

Stamp 5: Rehmannia glutinosa Libs. ver purpurea (10 *jon*)

This medicinal herb is a perennial plant. Around May it bears pink flowers. It is grown in different parts of our country for ornamental purposes. Its root is used for medicinal purposes.

Stamp 6: Mugwort chrysanthemum (40 *jon*)

This is a perennial herb. The whole of this herb has a fine scent. It grows some one metre high. It bears yellow flowers in summer. It grows wild in the northern part of our country. Its flowers are used for medicinal purposes.



THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Thursday by the Pyongyang Times, PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price 10 jon No. 19814